

**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**  
**HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**  
**2 NAVY ANNEX**  
**WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775**

MCO 3574.2J  
C476M

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3574.2J Ch 2

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps  
To: Distribution List

Subj: ENTRY LEVEL AND SUSTAINMENT LEVEL MARKSMANSHIP  
TRAINING WITH THE M16A2 SERVICE RIFLE AND  
M9 SERVICE PISTOL

Ref: (a) MCO P1080.40A, w/ch 1-2 Personnel Reporting  
Instruction Manual  
(b) MCO 1510.89 w/ch 1 Marine Battle Skills Training  
(MBST), Volume one - Entry Level  
(c) MCO 1510.90 Marine Battle Skills Training (MBST),  
Volume Two - Corporal through Gunnery Sergeant  
(d) MCO 1510.97 ITSs for the Marine Officer, MOS  
9901, Volume I - Lieutenants and Warrant Officers  
(e) MCO P1610.7E, Performance Evaluation System  
(f) MCO P3570.1A, Policies and Procedures for Firing  
Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat  
(g) MCO 5500.6F, Arming of Security and Law Enforcement  
Personnel  
(h) MCBul 8011, Class V(W) Materiel Allowances for  
Training and Security  
(i) MCRP 3-01A, Rifle Marksmanship  
(j) MCRP 3-01B, Pistol Marksmanship  
(k) Entry Level Rifle (ELR) Marksmanship Detailed  
Instructor Guide (PCN 50100341000)  
(l) Pistol Marksmanship Program (PMP) Detailed Instructor  
Guide (PCN \_\_\_\_\_)  
(m) Sustainment Level Rifle (SLR) Marksmanship Detailed  
Instructor Guide (PCN 50100341100)

Encl: (1) Regulations Governing Training/Evaluating with the  
M16A2 Service Pistol  
(2) Regulations Governing Training/Evaluation with the  
M9 Service Pistol

1. Situation. To establish Marine Corps policy and requirements governing annual marksmanship training including initial qualification and requalification with the M16A2 service rifle and M9 service pistol.

2. Mission. Replace enclosure (2) of the basic Order with the enclosed pages.

3. Execution. It is required that all Marines be annually trained in the effective use of weapons with which they are armed.

4. Administration and Logistics. The Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG, MCCDC) is responsible for the development, distribution, and maintenance of all master lesson files and supporting documentation for conducting marksmanship training throughout the Marine Corps. Any recommendations or comments pertaining to marksmanship training should be directed to: CG, MCCDC (C476M) 27211 Garand Road, Quantico Virginia, 22134-5036.

5. Command and Signal.

a. Signal. This change is effective the date signed.

b. Command. This order is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve except where noted.

T. S. JONES  
By direction

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REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAINING/EVALUATION WITH THE  
M9 SERVICE PISTOL

1. Annual Training/Evaluation Requirements

a. General. Prior to being armed all Marines who are required by T/O or duty assignment to carry or use the M9 service pistol must complete qualification training/firing in accordance with Pistol Marksmanship Program (PMP), lessons PMP.1 through PMP.16, per reference (k). SMCR must complete the PMP every other year. Exemptions are outlined in paragraph 2, enclosure (2). In addition, while students at TBS, Lieutenants must complete Phase III Field Firing, lesson plans PMP.17 - PMP.23A, per reference (k). Marines assigned to Marine Corps Security Forces and military police organizations are required to complete Phase III Field Firing, lesson plans PMP.17 - PMP.23A. MCO 5500.6F, reference (g), serves as the basis for being armed with the M9 pistol for law enforcement and security personnel.

b. Individual Training Standards (ITS). The following ITSs are trained and evaluated in the PMP Program. For a detailed description of these ITSs see references (c) and (d).

(1) Phase I

SSGT.11.1 Perform weapons handling procedures with the M9 service pistol.

SSGT.11.2 Perform preventive maintenance on the M9 service pistol.

(2) Phase II

SSGT.11.3 Engage stationary targets with the M9 service pistol.

(3) Phase III

SSGT.11.4 Engage multiple targets with the M9 service pistol.

SSGT.11.5 Engage moving targets with the M9 service Pistol.

SSGT.11.6 Engage targets during low light and darkness with the M9 service pistol.

c. Required Equipment for PMP. The following equipment is required of the PMP. No other equipment accessories may be used.

- (1) M9 service pistol
- (2) Cartridge belt\*
- (3) M12 Holster
- (4) Magazines (2)
- (5) M1 Ammunition pocket
- (6) Hearing protection
- (7) Weapons cleaning gear
- (8) Helmet\*\*
- (9) Fragmentation Protective Body Armor Vest\*\*

\*Shooter may wear load-bearing vest (LBV) or Modular Vest system 4.

\*\* Required for Phase III only.

d. Sustainment Level. All Marines assigned by their unit Table of Organization (T/O) to carry the pistol are required to qualify with the pistol annually, and must complete the portions of the PMP as required per this Order.

(1) Unit Responsibility. Unit commanders are responsible for preparing their Marines for annual sustainment training. The training of knowledge-based lecture materials and practical applications in support of the PMP is a unit responsibility.

(a) Phase I Preparatory Training. The unit must train Marines going to the range for live fire sustainment evaluation in lesson plans PMP.1 - PMP.14 in support of Phase I Preparatory Training. In addition to knowledge-based lectures, this training should include a mix of dry fire and simulation training.

(b) Phase III Field Firing. Phase III is optional training for other than entry level sites per paragraph 1.a. If elected, the unit is responsible for training the following Phase III ITSS: ITS SSGT.11.4, Multiple Targets; ITS SSGT.11.5 Moving Targets; and ITS SSGT 11.6, Low Light and Darkness (Lesson plans

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PMP.17 - PMP.23A support these ITSS.). Units may request range support for conducting live fire training for these ITSS. If the unit elects to conduct Phase III these lesson plans should be conducted at the completion of Phase II training sustainment evaluation. These lessons are part of the PMP and result in live fire evaluation of ITSS SSGT.11.4 - SSGT.11.6.

## (2) Range Responsibility

(a) Phase II Known Distance (KD) Firing. Ranges are responsible for Phase II KD Firing, lesson plans PMP.15 - PMP.16. PMP training at the range includes a mix of lecture and live fire exercises.

(b) The Indoor Simulated Marksmanship Trainer (ISMT) shall not be used as a substitute for required live fire training. Training shall not be modified or omitted for convenience or lack of planning.

(c) Ranges will periodically conduct Weapons Handling Tests to ensure Marines have received required unit level training. If a Marine does not pass the weapons handling test, the range may choose to remediate the Marine or send him back to his unit for remedial Preparatory Training.

## (3) PMP Lesson Plans

### (a) Phase I Preparatory Training lesson plans

PMP.1	Introduction to Marine Corps Pistol Marksmanship
PMP.2	Introduction to the M9 Service Pistol
PMP.3	Pistol Preventive Maintenance
PMP.4	Pistol Weapons Handling
PMP.4a	Pistol Weapons Handling Practical Application
PMP.5	Fundamentals of Pistol Marksmanship
PMP.6	Pistol Techniques of Fire
PMP.7	Pistol Standing Positions and Grip
PMP.7a	Pistol Dry Fire Practical Application I
PMP.8	Pistol Presentation from the Holster
PMP.9	Search and Assess and Pistol Reengagement Techniques
PMP.10	Pistol Reloading
PMP.11	Pistol One-handed Firing
PMP.11a	Pistol Dry Fire Practical Application II
PMP.12	Pistol Kneeling Positions
PMP.13	Pistol Remedial Action
PMP.13a	Pistol Dry Fire Practical Application III
PMP.14	Pistol Weapons Handling Test

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(b) Phase II KD Firing lesson plans

- PMP.15 Pistol Training Block One
- PMP.16 Pistol Training Blocks Two - Four (M9 Service Pistol Qualification Course of Fire)

(c) Phase III Field Firing lesson plans

- PMP.17 Introduction to Pistol Field Firing
- PMP.18 Pistol Prone Positions
- PMP.19 Selection and Use of Cover for Pistol Positions
- PMP.20 Phase Three Pistol Practical Application
- PMP.21 Pistol Multiple Target Engagement Techniques
- PMP.21a Pistol Multiple Target Engagement Exercise
- PMP.22 Pistol Moving Target Engagement Techniques
- PMP.22a Pistol Moving Target Engagement Exercise
- PMP.23 Pistol Low-Light/Darkness Engagement Techniques
- PMP.23a Pistol Low-Light/Darkness Engagement Exercise

(4) Training Schedule for PMP Training and Evaluation on the Pistol Range

(a) Training Block One. All Marines report to the range with written confirmation from their units that they have completed Preparatory Training, they passed the Weapons Handling Test and a current PFI was conducted on each of their weapons. The range may periodically conduct weapons handling tests to ensure shooters have received required unit level training. All Marines train on Training Block One and there is no evaluation.

(b) Training Block Two. All Marines have an option of being evaluated on ITS SSGT.11.3 (Qualification) or receiving training/coaching. Marines who wish to be evaluated must declare prior to firing. These Marines are grouped and physically separated on the firing line from those Marines who do not declare. For Marines electing to be evaluated, coaching is not allowed and new target faces are required on these targets. Every Marine who elects to be evaluated on Training Block Two and qualifies Expert, Sharpshooter, or Marksman is released (those Marines required to fire Phase III Field Firing will return for that training evolution when scheduled by the unit). Scores for all Marines who elect to be evaluated are recorded. Marines who

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elected to be evaluated and did not qualify must return to fire Training Blocks Three and Four.

(c) Training Block Three. Marines who elected to be evaluated and fired Unqualified on Training Block Two must receive training/coaching and cannot declare. Marines who did not elect to be evaluated on Training Block Two have an option of being evaluated on ITS SSGT.11.3 or receiving training/coaching. Marines who wish to be evaluated must declare prior to firing. These Marines are grouped and physically separated on the firing line from those Marines who do not declare. For Marines electing to be evaluated, coaching is not allowed and new target faces are required on these targets. Every Marine who elects to be evaluated on Training Block Three and qualifies Expert, Sharpshooter, or Marksman is released (those Marines required to fire Phase III Field Firing will return for that training evolution when scheduled by the unit). Scores for all Marines who elect to be evaluated are recorded. Marines who elected to be evaluated and did not qualify must return to fire Training Block Four for final evaluation.

(d) Training Block Four. Remaining Marines are evaluated on ITS SSGT.11.3. Coaching is not allowed and new target faces are required on every target. Scores for all Marines are recorded. Marines who elect to be evaluated and fired Unqualified on Training Block Two or Three and qualified on Training Block Four will receive the minimum passing score (49 Marksman). If time or other circumstances permit, the range may re-fire Marines who fail to qualify one additional time across the course on Training Block Four. Marines who fail to fire a qualifying score are sent back to their units. Attempts to return to the range on additional details during the fiscal year will be per the Commander's discretion (see paragraph 4, enclosure (1)). Scores received for ITS SSGT.11.3 are reported in Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS).

(e) Phase III Field Firing. Marines required to fire Phase III Field Firing will fire and be evaluated on ITS SSGT.11.4, ITS SSGT.11.5, and ITS SSGT.11.6. Coaching is not allowed and new target faces are required on every target. Scores are recorded and reported in MCTFS (see paragraph 5, enclosure (1))

2. Exemptions to Annual Training. Per the commander's discretion, any Marine exempt per this Order is still encouraged, and should be afforded the opportunity, to complete the annual marksmanship training with his unit. The following exemptions apply:

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- a. Marines assigned to units with no pistols on their T/E.
- b. Marines awarded either Distinguished Marksman Badge or Distinguished Pistol Shot Badge.
- c. Active duty Marines who have fired Expert for two consecutive years may be exempt the following year only. The Marine's qualification classification remains valid until the individual regualifies in a different classification or fails to regualify.

Qualification Status	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08
Expert	X	X		X			X	X	
Sharpshooter						X			
Marksman									
Exempt			X		X				X

Figure 1-1. Example of Qualification Exception.

- d. Colonels and above.
- e. Marines with 20 years of active service or more.
- f. Sergeants Major or Master Gunnery Sergeants.
- g. Chief Warrant Officers 4 and 5.
- h. Marines who are serving in the last six months of their enlistment unless they have indicated their intention to reenlist or extend are exempt from annual qualification.

### 3. Waivers

a. Waivers from the requirements of this Order may be solicited only for short-term situations that temporarily prevent a unit from complying with the requirement to provide adequate training. The intent is for units to request a waiver when it is determined that time or the lack of sufficient resources will prevent the accomplishment of the required marksmanship training for either an individual or the unit.

b. The authority to waive training will rest with Commanders, Marine Forces Atlantic (COMMARFORLANT), Marine Forces Pacific (COMMARFORPAC), Marine Force Reserves (COMMARFORRES) and CG, MCCDC. For separate organizations, authorization to waive

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training must be obtained from the CG, MCCDC (C476M).

c. If range facilities are not suitable for firing standard Marine Corps courses of fire, a waiver may be submitted to the CG, MCCDC (C476M) prior to the conduct of training. This request shall state what capability the available facilities possess and what attempts have been made to acquire access to a suitable range as defined in reference (1).

d. Commands granting a waiver must send a copy of the waiver to the CG, MCCDC (C476M) within 30 days.

e. Waivers contained herein do not supersede arming requirements of law enforcement and security personnel as outlined in MCO 5500.6F.

#### 4. Requalification Attempts

a. If a Marine fails to achieve a qualifying score on the M9 Pistol Qualification Course of Fire during the (initial) range detail's firing week, he will be provided remediation by qualified personnel and may be permitted to return to the range for additional attempt(s) to requalify. Additional attempts on subsequent range details will be determined by the unit commander. For Marines who fail to qualify, the range may refire them one additional time across the course on qualification day, if time permits.

b. If a Marine passes on an additional attempt, he will receive the minimum passing score (49 Marksman).

c. A Marine who qualifies may not come back to the range to requalify during the same fiscal year.

#### 5. Qualification/Requalification Reporting Requirements

a. Marines who complete the scheduled qualification/requalification firing will have that score entered into MCTFS the date, score, and classification attained recorded per reference (a); and if a sergeant or above, have the appropriate qualification/unqualification code as applicable, entered into their Fitness Report per reference (e). In addition, scores received on ITSs SSGT.11.4 - SSGT.11.6 must be reported and entered into MCTFS.

(1) Classification Scores - ITS LT/WO 9901.1.8 ITS SSGT.11. Engage Targets with the M9 Service Pistol (M9 Service Pistol Qualification Course of Fire)

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<u>Expert</u>	<u>Sharpshooter</u>	<u>Marksman</u>
69 - 80	61 - 68	49 - 60

(2) Passing Scores for Phase III Field Firing

<u>ITS</u>	<u>Exercise</u>	<u>% of hits</u>	<u># of hits</u>
SSGT.11.4	Multiple Targets	50%	(28 out of 54 rounds)
SSGT.11.5	Moving Targets	50%	(9 out of 18 rounds)
SSGT.11.6	Low Light/Darkness	50%	(14 out of 28 rounds)

b. A conversion chart will be utilized for the Unit Diary/Marine Integrated Personnel System until the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS) can be updated.

PISTOL MARKSMANSHIP "KD" SCORE  
CONVERSION TABLE

Conversion Matrix (PMP Score to Pistol Marksmanship Score)

80 = 400	64 = 320	48 = 240	32 = 160	16 = 080
79 = 395	63 = 315	47 = 235	31 = 155	15 = 075
78 = 390	62 = 310	46 = 230	30 = 150	14 = 070
77 = 385	61 = 305	45 = 225	29 = 145	13 = 065
76 = 380	60 = 300	44 = 220	28 = 140	12 = 060
75 = 375	59 = 295	43 = 215	27 = 135	11 = 055
74 = 370	58 = 290	42 = 210	26 = 130	10 = 050
73 = 365	57 = 285	41 = 205	25 = 125	09 = 045
72 = 360	56 = 280	40 = 200	24 = 120	08 = 040
71 = 355	55 = 275	39 = 195	23 = 115	07 = 035
70 = 350	54 = 270	38 = 190	22 = 110	06 = 030
69 = 345	53 = 265	37 = 185	21 = 105	05 = 025
68 = 340	52 = 260	36 = 180	20 = 100	04 = 020
67 = 335	51 = 255	35 = 175	19 = 095	03 = 015
66 = 330	50 = 250	34 = 170	18 = 090	02 = 010
65 = 325	49 = 245	33 = 165	17 = 085	01 = 005

<u>Expert</u>	<u>Sharpshooter</u>	<u>Marksman</u>
69 - 80	61 - 68	49 - 60
(345)	(305)	(245)

c. Commanders will ensure that deserving Marines who fail to achieve a qualifying score on the M9 Qualification Course of Fire during the firing week are given the opportunity for remedial qualification/requalification attempts. The failed attempt at requalification will be reported into MCTFS. If successful in a remedial attempt, the minimum qualifying score (49 MM) will be entered into MCTFS and on Fitness Reports (FTRPT), per references (a) and (e).

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6. Ammunition Requirements. Authorized ammunition allocations for training are contained in references (h).

7. Range Personnel Requirements. The following requirements apply to the conduct of all pistol live fire training:

a. Range Officer. Range Officers are responsible for supervising the conduct of training and enforcing range safety regulations in accordance with reference (f). The Range Officer is ultimately responsible for the conduct of all activities on the range. Range Officers are Warrant Officers with the primary military occupational specialty (MOS) 9925. If a Range Officer is not available, a qualified SNCO or officer can serve as Range Safety Officer (RSO). In lieu of a Range Officer, the RSO enforces range safety regulations and is responsible for the safety of all personnel on the range.

b. Line SNCO. The Line SNCO must have the secondary MOS 8531. The line SNCO is responsible for conducting and supervising training and evaluation on the range in accordance with this order. The line SNCO cannot act as RSO while performing the duties of the line SNCO.

c. Block NCO. The Block NCO must have the secondary MOS 8530. The Block NCO supervises all aspects of training within his block, enforces range and safety regulations, and authorizes alibis as required. During training and evaluation, there should be a minimum of one Block NCO per 10 targets.

d. Marksmanship Coach. Marksmanship coaches are responsible for training Marines on the range. Marksmanship coaches must hold the secondary MOS 8530. The marksmanship coach ensures Marines assigned to his targets apply proper techniques of fire and use proper weapons handling procedures. During training, one coach should be assigned per every 2 targets, not to exceed 4 targets per coach. During evaluation, coaching is prohibited (see paragraph 8.c, enclosure (2)).

e. Tower NCO. The Tower NCO gives all line commands during training and evaluation firing. The Tower NCO must hold the secondary MOS 8531.

f. Verifiers. Block NCOs serve as verifiers to make decisions on questionable shot values or incidents that could affect qualification scores. At a minimum, there will be one verifier per 10 targets during evaluation firing.

8. Instructor Requirements

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a. Entry Level Training. WTBn, Quantico, VA will maintain a staff of qualified Marksmanship Instructors to conduct Preparatory Training (lectures and demonstrations) prior to live fire training exercises. Training will be conducted under the supervision of permanently assigned marksmanship instructors. Marksmanship instructors must hold the secondary MOS of 8531.

b. Sustainment Training

(1) Qualified marksmanship instructors either supplied by the range or by the unit will conduct all sustainment marksmanship training. Marksmanship instructors must hold the secondary MOS of 8531.

(2) Marksmanship instructors must have successfully completed the Marksmanship Instructor Course.

(3) Because some SMCR units may not have access to a Marksmanship Coach or Marksmanship Instructor to conduct marksmanship training, they can request assistance via their chain of command from COMMARFORRES (G-3T) to obtain mobile training team support.

c. Regulations Concerning Coaching. Coaching during all pistol evaluation firing is prohibited, including prior to firing and between stages of fire. This includes any verbal or physical assistance that may aid the shooter's performance. During evaluation firing, coaches and range personnel serve as safety supervisors and enforce range regulations. Range personnel and coaches will remain on or behind the ready line while personnel are firing for evaluation, except when intervening to prevent an unsafe condition. During entry-level evaluation firing, coaches may communicate with shooters prior to firing and between stages of fire, but not during firing.

9. Scoring Procedures. Detailed scoring procedures are contained in reference (1).

a. Recording of Scores. The score for each target is kept by an assigned scorekeeper. As soon as a scorecard is completed, the scorecard is signed by the scorekeeper and the shooter and collected by the coach.

b. Verifiers. On all evaluation days, verifiers will verify and supervise scoring procedures. Block NCO's will serve as

verifiers. At a minimum, there must be one verifier per 10 target points.

(1) The verifier's job is to inspect a target to verify non-visible misses. Ricochets are also considered misses. All non-visible misses must be initialed by the verifier on the scorecard.

(2) The verifier reviews each scorecard and checks the addition of the scorekeepers. He then signs the last line of the scorecard as certifying officer.

c. Scoring. Point value is the scoring criteria used for the M9 Service Pistol Qualification Course of Fire. PMP scoring and targetry are contained in reference (1).

(1) Target. Each shot is scored based on its location on the "E"-MOD silhouette target. The "E" silhouette is modified with the following changes to create the "E"-MOD target:

(a) A scoring ring 6 1/2 inches tall by 8 inches wide is located in the center of the chest region.

(b) A second scoring ring 2 inches tall by 4 inches wide is located in the center of the head region.

(c) The bottom 12 inches of the "E" silhouette is cut off, making the "E"-MOD target 28 inches tall by 20 inches wide. The target must be placed so that the top of the target is at a height of 6 feet off the ground. Some ranges may need to leave the bottom 12 inches of the target (or a portion thereof) intact to allow the target to fit in the target carriage and still be the required height. In these cases, the target must be marked so that the bottom 12 inches (or portion of) are not scored and are considered misses.

(2) In Stages One, Two, and Three, a shot in the chest region scoring ring is scored a value of 2 points. A shot impacting anywhere else on the "E"-MOD target (including the head region scoring ring) is scored a value of 1 point. A shot off the "E"-MOD target is scored as a miss; a shot not fired is scored as a miss.

(3) In Stage Three, Drill One (7-yard Reengagement Drill), a shot in the head region scoring ring is scored a value of 2 points. A shot in the chest region scoring ring is scored a value of 2 points. A shot impacting anywhere else on the "E"-MOD target is scored a value of 1 point. A shot off the "E"-MOD target is scored as a miss.

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(a) In this drill, a maximum of 4 shots in the chest region scoring ring will be scored a value of 2 points each. Additional shots in the chest region scoring ring will be scored a value of 1 point.

(b) In this drill, a maximum of 2 shots in the head region scoring ring will be scored a value of 2 points each. Additional shots in the head region scoring ring will be scored a value of 1 point.

d. Saved Rounds. If the shooter fires less than the prescribed number of rounds in a drill, saved rounds fired in subsequent drills are scored as misses. For the number of saved rounds fired, the highest value of this number of shots is deducted as misses.

e. Special Circumstances

(1) If a shot is touching the edge of a scoring ring, the higher value is awarded. If a shot is touching the line drawn to separate the bottom 12 inches of the target, 1 point is awarded.

(2) If a shot hits the target as it is turning away and skids across more than one scoring area, the shot will be awarded the value of the point of entry.

(3) When a scorekeeper cannot find a shot hole, and there are three or more shot holes touching each other making it possible for a shot or shots to have passed through the enlarged hole without leaving a mark, and no excess hits appear on the adjacent target to the left or right, the shooter will be given the value of the three touching shot holes.

10. Alibis. If the shooter experiences a stoppage or failure to fire, the shooter is responsible for performing remedial action to get the weapon back into action. An alibi will be awarded during qualification if any condition caused by the weapon, ammunition, or range operation causes the shooter to not have an equal opportunity to complete a string of fire. An alibi will not be awarded for any condition caused by the shooter.

a. Circumstances Which Do Not Constitute an Alibi. The following are events, conditions, and failures to fire which do not constitute an alibi:

(1) General

(a) The weapon has not been maintained, cleaned, or lubricated in accordance with TM 1005A-10/1.

(b) The pistol or magazine is improperly assembled.

(c) Failure to replace magazines that were determined to be defective during the user serviceability inspection or during practice.

(d) Use of unauthorized ammunition.

(e) Lost ammunition.

(2) Prior to Firing

(a) The shooter fills his magazines improperly or fills magazines with the incorrect number or rounds.

(b) the shooter loads his weapon with the wrong magazine.

(c) The shooter fails to conduct the "Load" improperly i.e.; inserting the wrong magazine.

(d) The shooter fails to "Make Ready" and conduct a "Chamber Check" properly.

(e) The shooter fails to take the weapon off safe prior to firing.

(3) During Firing

(a) The shooter engages the safety while firing.

(b) The shooter engages the magazine release button while firing.

(c) The shooter engages the slide stop while firing.

(d) The shooter fails to reset the trigger.

(e) The shooter fails to perform a Dry Reload when the weapon has run dry or performs a Reload incorrectly.

(f) The shooter fails to perform remedial action properly when a stoppage occurs.

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(g) The shooter fails to fire the prescribed number of rounds for the drill.

b. Circumstances Which Constitute an Alibi. The following are examples of events and conditions which constitute an alibi:

(1) Faulty ammunition.

(2) A malfunction occurs with the pistol (e.g., trigger spring or locking block breaks).

(3) An override or a failure to feed occurs (only after the first round has been fired).

c. Saved Rounds. After each drill is fired, saved rounds must be given to range personnel. Otherwise, the round count for the course of fire will be incorrect and it will preclude an alibi award later in the course due to excessive rounds fired in a particular drill. A saved round is scored as a miss.

d. Range Alibis. There are several events for which the shooter will rate a range alibi. The determination to grant a shooter a range alibi will be made by the Block NCO or the Range Officer.

(1) Fallen Target. If a target falls out of the frame after a stage of fire has begun, the shooter rates an alibi, regardless of whether or not the shooter fires on the target.

(2) Crooked Target

(a) If the shooter, when covering down on his target prior to the first drill at the beginning of a stage of fire, notices his target is crooked, he should inform range personnel.

If a shooter fires a shot on a crooked target, he has accepted range conditions and does not rate an alibi. If he informs range personnel and does not shoot, he rates an alibi.

(b) However, if a target becomes crooked after a stage of fire or drill has begun, the shooter rates an alibi, regardless of whether or not the shooter fires on the target.

(3) Excessive Rounds During a String of Fire. If there are more shot holes in the target than were fired in the string of fire, inform the verifier. The shooter will accept the higher values of the required number of shots for the string of fire.

ENCLOSURE (2)

For example, if there are seven hits in the target but the string of fire was six rounds, the shooter will accept the six highest values. However, if the shooter fired in excess of the prescribed number of rounds for the drill (and it was not due to a cross-fire), rounds not fired in subsequent drills will be scored as misses.

(4) Insufficient Rounds During a String of Fire. If there are fewer than the required number of shot holes on the target, notify the verifier.

(a) If three or more shot holes are touching on the target, and there are no excessive hits on adjacent targets, the shooter is given the value of the three touching shot holes for the missing shot.

(b) If there are insufficient shot holes on the target, the shooter must accept the score for the number of rounds impacting the target and does not rate an alibi.

## 11. Awards

a. Pistol Qualification Badge. The Pistol Qualification/Requalification Badge is awarded based on the score achieved on the M9 Pistol Qualification Course. Total points determine the classification of the badge (Expert, Sharpshooter, Marksman).

(1) Commanding Officers will issue the appropriate qualification badge to Marines qualifying in their initial record attempt.

(2) Marines who fail to qualify in their initial record attempt and qualify in a subsequent attempt will be classified as Marksman and issued the appropriate badge regardless of score attained.

(3) The wearing of the appropriate qualification badge is authorized until the individual fails to requalify or requalifies in another classification.

(4) Marines who are not afforded an opportunity or not required to fire for requalification will wear their last requalification badge.

### b. Requalification Bars

(1) Upon qualifying as Expert with the service pistol on a requalification attempt, an individual earns a requalification bar to be attached to the pistol Expert badge.

ENCLOSURE (2)

(2) The first requalification bar earned is the second award since the Expert badge is the first award. The appropriate bar marked "third award", "fourth award" etc., will be issued each additional time an individual qualifies as an Expert. Subsequent Expert requalification bars will be issued to the Marine by the Commanding Officer.

(3) Only the last requalification bar earned by the individual will be worn. The requalification bar reflects the cumulative times the individual has attained Expert classification.

(4) Requalification bars are only applied to subsequent Expert classification and not Sharpshooter or Marksman classifications.

c. Issue and Replacement of Badges and Requalification Bars

(1) Commanding Officers are authorized to replace from issue stocks, marksmanship badges and requalification bars, which are lost or become unserviceable for reasons other than individual negligence. Such replacements should be made by the organization in which the loss occurred. Replacement for losses resulting during shipment of effects will be made by the gaining organization.

(2) Replacement of badges or requalification bars which do not meet the above criteria are the individuals responsibility.

12. Records Disposition. Records and reports relating to marksmanship training and readiness with individual small arms, including copies of awards (badges/bars) made to individuals [exclusive of copies filed in the individual's OMPF], will be retained for two years by organizations conducting training. Marksmanship qualification records (pistol line scorecards) will be retained for one year.